[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WOULD YOU LAUGH ?-If genuine humor, true wit, chaste mirth, talent, skill, comfort and interest can do it, go to Barnum's Museum this afternoon or evening and enjoy yourself.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

AMERICAN PIANO FORTE ASSOCIATION.—
CORRECTION.—The Trustees, Messrs. Jocelyn and Watson, desire to correct an error in the report of the first meeting of Association No. 1, published in this paper on the 4th ult., viz. Mr. 6.—, of Brooklyn, took the first Piano by offering \$7 monthly promium, and a bonus of \$5 for immediate possession. Full particulars of the meeting were published in The Tribune and Herald of Friday. July 4, 1851. Second meeting, July 10, at the office of the Company, 289 Broadway, Room No. 5, at 71 octock precisely.

Science.-On Friday night an unknown SUCIDE.—On Friday night an unknown man about 25 years of age, called at the lodging house No. 40 City Hall Place and put up for the night. The next morning he did not make his appearance at breakfast, and sometime afterward a person was dispatched to his room to call him: the door was found to be locked and no answer was returned to the person. A locksmith was sent for and the door was opened, when the lodger was found dead in the bed. A furnace which contained the ashes of a charcoal fire was found in the room. This furnace he had taken there in his carpet bag. The cracks about the windows had been stopped up with rags, as was also the key-hole. The Coroner was sent to hold an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdect of suicide, committed in the manner above described.

ANOTHER SUICIDE. - A Mrs. Stanley, re-ANOTHER SUICIDE.—A Mrs. Stanley, residing in Broadway, committed suicide at her residence, on Friday night, by opening a vein in her left arm. Deceased lost her husband by death about two months ago, and since that time she has lived a most melancholy life. She was about 46 years of age. Coroner Geer held an inquest on the body and a verdict corroborating the above statement was rendered by the jury.

Accidentally Drowned. - Francis Thompson, a lad 5 years of age, while bathing at the foot of Harrison st. N. R., on Saturday evening, was drowned. The body was soon recovered, on which the Coroner heid an inquest. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An inquest was yesterday held at the City Hospital upon the body of an unknown man, who, on Saturday night, while intoxi-cated, fell in an area in Fulton-st, and fractured his skull. He was discovered soon after the accident, and taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday. Vernich agrantingly. Verdict accordingly.

Accidents.—A man named Pat. O'Neal, ACCIDENTS.—A man named Pat. O'Neal, residing at 221 Elizabeth-st., while at work on a new building in Thirty-first-st., near Fourth-avenue, on Saturday morning, fell from the second story to the ground floor, and was taken to the City Hospital with several broken ribs. Moses Silliman, a lad residing at the corner of Allen and Broome sts., was seriously injured on Saturday night, by the premature explosion of some firewkors. Christopher Crannan, at 63 Washington-st, had his legs broken on Saturday evening, by falling down stairs. He was sent to the City Hospital.

Fires .- At 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Jones's Brewery in Sixth-st, between Avenues B and C, took fire from the furnace in the cellar. The firemen were promptly on the spot and soon extinguished the finnes. Loss triding.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening the store 88 Cedar-st, took fire. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage by fire, slight, by water, great.

Suspicion of Murder.—Early vesterday morning Joseph Connor, residing at 4 Hamilton-st. was arrested on suspicion of having thrown James Willoughby into the dock foot Market-slip, where it was stated the latter had been drowned. A colored man named Cotton Hilton, hving at 130 Anthony-st, teld the Captain of the Seventh Ward Police that he saw Willoughby struggling in the water, and made every effort to rescue him, but without success. Connor was taken before Justice Timpson yesterday morning, and held until 5 o'clock, when no testimony appearing against him, he was discharged. Hilton did not make his appearance before the Magistrate, and in all probability his story is false. Suspicion of Murder.-Early yesterday

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.-Charlotte Brown, an English woman about 21 years of age, was yesterday arrested charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$39, the property of Win. H. Bruns, residing at \$ Doyer-st. The property was found on the person of accused, who was locked up

for trial

An Italian named Antoine Proudley was arrested by officer Crossett of the Lower Police Court charged with stealing \$400 in gold coin at Newark, N. J. He was sent back for trial.

John Mulvey was arrested on suspicion of having broken open a trunk in the premises No. 8 Bowery and stolen therefrom a gold watch and chain valued at \$45, the property of Catharine Grady. He was held for examination.

eid for examination.

Geo. Smith, Chas. Hamilton and Henry Connin

Geo. Smath, Chas. Hamilton and Henry Commin, were arrested on a charge of burglary in entering the dwelling of Chas. Augustus, 301 Water-st., and stealing therefrom a cloak and two decanters. The accused were committed for trial.

John Keating was arrested on a charge of stablecting a dangerous wound. He was committed to answer the charge.

James Sudders was arrested by officer McGuire, who caught him in the act of insulting females in

who caught him in the act of insulting females in the street. He made a desperate resistance, and when secured, said that he regretted not having a pistol with him to blow out the officer's brains. He

House Robbery .- The dwelling of Mr Brown, No. 59 Orchard-st., was entered early yesterday morning, and robbed of \$58 50. The burglar

RESCUED FROM DROWNING .- Yesterday afternoon an elderly man jumped overboard from the Barge Office Pier, and was rescued from the water by Mr. McLaughlin, one of the Whitehall boatmen. We learn his name was Dempsey. His son was with him at the time, and jumped overboard to assist him, and succeeded in supporting him until rescued by Mr. McL.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. - About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a destructive fire broke out in the basement of one of the houses in a row called "Clarke's Buildings," in Kelsey's Alley, lying be tween Pacific and Amity streets, and spread so rap idly that three of the houses were completely gutted, but through the untiring exertions of the firemen. who labored for three hours, the further progress of the flames was checked. The houses were of brick three stories high, and occupied by at least 30 families who are thus rendered houseless, but fortunately most of their furniture was saved. The buildings were owned by Mr. Clarke, who is fully insured.

Another fire occurred the same night in the house of Mr. D. J. Arnold, No. 73 Cranberry-st., in a roon occupied by Mr. Thayer, who, assisted by officer Squires, succeeded in extinguishing it, but in his efforts his hair and whiskers were burnt off and his face much scorched.

OUTRAGE .- On Friday night last a respectable married woman while walking in Flatbushav , near Dean-st., was grossly insulted by a party of six ruffians, who attempted to violate her person, and were only prevented by the interferance of a gentleman who had been attracted by her screams and who assisted her into his carriage and conveyed her to her residence. None of the perpetrators of

THE BROOKLYN CITY GUARDS, under command of Capt. J. M. Olney, celebrated the Anniversary at Glen Cove, and the Continental Guards, Lieut, B. G. Edmonds, at New-Haven, where their gailant appearance attracted great admiration.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD .- It is the determination of this Company to refuse submission to the late ordinances of the Common Council, prohibiting the use of steam through the city, inasmuch as the charter of the Company is older than that of the city, and they will run their cars as usual.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH MURDER.-Lawreace Rieley, charged with the murder of his wife, Anne Rieley, his mother-in-law Mrs. Golden, besides an assault with intent to kill on Elizabeth Conroy. was brought up on Thursday for preliminary examination at the County Jail in Raymond-st. H. B. Dur-yea, District Attorney, attended on behalf of the people, and Judge Dikeman and Alex. McCue, Esq., on that of the prisoner. The evidence was only a repetition of that already published, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He appeared much affected and deplores the crimes to which his rash fury impelled him. Miss Conroy is recovering

An assault was committed on the Hon. D. A. Bokee sometime after the delivery of his cration on Friday. He was struck and knocked down by a man named Thomas Presteid, against whom a warrant has been issued.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, corner of and Hanover

For further Telegraphic Dispatches see VIth Page. Destructive Fire at Troy.

Destructive Fire at Troy.

Troy. Sunday, July 6.
A fire broke out about 111 o'clock last night, in Fellows & Corps's planing mill, which was totally destroyed, together with large quantities of lumber belonging to C. W. Thompson, Baker & Baker, and Gardiner Langdon. The loss on lumber is estimated at about \$20,000. The amount of Insurance has not yet been ascertained. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the planing-mill machine had not been running since Thursday last. The mill was situated so near the freight depot in the south part of the city as to prevent the firemen from bringing their engines well to bear upon it.

Jenny Lind at Hartford-Great Excitement.

Jenny Lind at Hartford-Great Excitement.

Jenny Lind's Concert came off at Fourth Church last evening. The tickets were run up by speculators to \$5 and \$10 each. The andience nevertheless filled the Church, and a crowd of 2,000 people, who could not get tickets, assembled around the building. The windows and blinds of the Church were closed so as to prevent the outsiders from hearing—this caused a great tumuit—and the mob shouted and cheered so that it was almost impossible for the audience to hear the singing. Some windows were smashed and one or two knock downs occurred in the crowd which did not dispane for an hour after the Concert closed. Every one curses the ticket speculators and the manner the tickets were disposed of. There is still much ery one curses the ticket specimetors and the manner the tickets were disposed of. There is still much excitement, and while I write there is a crowd of 100 or more opposite the State House denouncing the swindling operation. The mob last night was so dense about the Church that Jenny was smuggled through the back door as soon as the Concert closed and took the cars for Springfield.

The Southern Mail.

Both the mails from the South have arrived. The New-Cricans Picayane says the city is unusually healthy.

Death of a Railroad Official.

Alfred Crawford, the Agent in this city of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, died this morning of dysentery. Markets CHARLESTON, July 3.

The sales of Cotton during the week have been 3,700 bales at extreme prices of 5; 2091. LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

SECOLA SISSION.

SENATE... ALBANY, Saturday, July 5.

The Senate met at 94 o'clock
Senator Barcock announced the death of Senator
WM. Horace Brown, of the Suffolk, Queens, and
Richmond District, and offered resolutions proper
for the event.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and Baccock spoke in eulogy
with decreased.

on the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a Committee of six were appointed to accompany his remains to his home.

Adjourned to Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly similar proceedings were lad.

Mr. Brown was last in his seat on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock, in the debate on the confested election, in the Steuben District. On Thursday, he was confined to his room, but was considered dangerous only on Thursday night. He was assiduously watched over by his brother Senators. All the 4th he was insensible. The appoplectic fit being most severe he died at 6 in the evening.

PHILADELPHIA.

Celebration of the Fourth-Assault-City of Glasgow Steamer, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 6. 3 The Fourth of July was celebrated in the city and districts this year with much more than usual spirit. During former years, on that occasion, owing to the restrictions placed upon the conduct of our young men and boys by the City Council, they have been driven into the country to seek the freedom of action denied them at home; and the consequence was, that Philadelphia wore the appearance of a deserted city. This year, however, the "Fathers" very judiciously issued no Proclamation in regard to the setting off of fireworks in the public streets; everybody remained at home, and thousands of strangers were attracted to the city. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. During the morning, the military paraded in a body, the Declaration of Independence was read from the steps where seventy-five years before it was first proclaimed to American cars, by the noble men, who composed the Continental Congress, and the belis of the various churches of our city pealed forth a poyous song. In the afternoon, fun of every description, met one constantly. The boys were perfectly wild, and took full advantage of the liberty which was granted them by the police for one day. In the evening, there were numerous private dem of action denied them at home; and the consewere perfectly who, and does at an anomaly of the police for one day. In the evening, there were numerous private and public exhibitions of ireworks. At 8 o'clock at least fifty thousand persons were congregated at Penn Square, corner of Broad and Market sts., to witness the fireworks, exhibited by the City authorities. Much dissatisfaction was entertained by the immense throng, however, when, quarter past nine, nothing was yet visible, in that line. In consequence of a want of judgment on the part of the pyrotechnist, his works were not ready for exhibition until near ten o'clock. One may readily imagine how tedious it must have been to such an immense throng, which had assembled, even as early as seven o'clock. No disturbance occurred, owing probably to the presence of an immense number of women and children.

I am pleased to record that very tew intoxicated men were visible on the Fourth, and that but very few rows occurred. The good order prevalent was a subject of general remark.

buring Thursday night and Friday several fires During Thursday night and Friday several fires occurred. All, excepting one, were unimportant. The fire worthy of mention, occurred on Friday evening, in a large building, in Spruce-st. above Front, occupied in storing sugar and molasses, and as a paper box manufactory by A. Bacon. The building was completely destroyed. Mr. Bacon's loss is \$6,000.\$2,000 insured.

aber of accidents occurred from the careless frearms and fireworks, none, however, of a

use of firearms and fireworks, none, however, of a fatal character.

On Friday afternoon, as Mr. Henry Gorman, a respectable citizen of Penn District, was running with a hose carriage, he received a pistol ball in the leg—whether accidentally or intentionally, is not known. He is in a dangerous state. One arrest was made. Vesterday, Lieut, Johnson of the Marshal's police, was convicted of assault and battery, while interfering with the Southwark Hose Company at a fire.

On Thursday afternoon, during the heavy thunder storm, the house of George Martin, 66 Marshall-st., was struck by lightning, and his wife severely shocked.

was struck by lightning, and his wife severely shocked.

Yesterday afternoon, W. R. Thomas's Carpet Factory, in Germantown, was destroyed by fire.

The City of Glasgow arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, after a run of seventeen days.

On Thursday, the wife of a weaver, residing in Moyamensing, gave birth to three children, two boys and one girl. All are doing well.

There is very little business doing to-day. Corton is held firmly, but the sales are on a very restricted scale. Bark is doil. We quote No. I Quercitron at \$28 % tun. The Flourn market is quiet. Holders are firm at 425 % bid for standard brands, but no sales for export have been reported. The sales for city consumption are limited within the range of 425,4475 for commen and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher rates. Ryg Flours is steady. A small sale at 334, Conn Meal. is generally held at 2.871 % bid. Prices of Wheat are steady at 94c % bushel for prime Pennsylvania red, and \$1 for white. Ryg commands 72c. There is but a limited amount for Corn offering. The last sale of yellow was at \$2c, affoat. In Oar's no forther sales have been reported. Whitsky is steady. Small sales of bibls at 24c and labes at 23c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE .- At Albany on Saturday the 5th inst., a fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of James Doyle, which destroyed seven buildings. The Evening Journal gives the following list of damages.

On South Pearl street—District School House slightly damaged. No. 246, a two story brick front frame dwelling, occupied by Gabriel Wise and Mr. Fischi, partially destroyed. Insured. No. 248, a similar building, occupied by B. Giswold and S. Fish, entirely gutted. Occupants loss trifling.—Some owner and insurance. No. 250, two story frame dwelling, occupied by Wm. Mix, entirely destroyed. Loss \$400 on furniture. Owned by Mrs. Rolerts. Insured for \$1,000. No. 252, two story frame building, occupied and owned by James Doyle, destroyed. Loss \$1,500 on stock and building. Insured \$50. No. 254, similar building, occupied by Kenneth & King, and Henry Frasier, furniture damaged. Loss trifling, (\$200). No insurance. Building owned by the estate of John Schuyler, deceased. Insured \$50.

Bassett street—No. 101, three story brick dwelling, occupied by Henry Mix and owned by Thomas Schuyler. Insured for \$1,500. Building entirely gutted. Nos. 99 and 97, belonging to the same gentleman, were slightly damaged in the rear and are fully insured. The sheds and outhouses attached to these buildings as also those to 101, were entirely destroyed. damages: South Pearl street—District School House

Wisconsin .- The Supreme Court met at Madison last week, and pursuant to the law of last winter, proceeded to the election of a Chief Justice. The choice fell, with great unanimity, upon Hon Levi Herrell, Judge of this Circuit. (Mr. Sent. FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ALL QUIET EVERYWHERE.

Dates: Liverpool June 25, London 24, Paris 23.

Cotton Steady ... Breadstuffs Improving.

The Collins steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived at her wharf at 5] o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She left on Wednesday, June 25, at 64 P. M., and made the passage in 9 days 227 hours. The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated on board. The political intelli-

gence from Europe is not important. The Canada from Boston arrived out on the night of the 21st, making the passage in 10 days.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons the Ecclesiastical Bill has been further discussed and some amendments of a stringent character rejected.

The Exhibition holds its run = 67,000 visitors went to see it in one day.

A good deal of talk is devoted to the Diocesan Synod convoked by the Bishop of Exeter. A declaration on Baptism which he intends to lay before it is published.

published.
A great fire took place at London Bridge on Monday afternoon, June 23. Several warehouses were destroyed. Loss \$75,600. Partly insured.
On Friday night June 36, a portion of the shaft of the North Side Colliery near Bristol gave way. The shaft was 135 fathoms deep, and forty-one persons were immured by the mass of matter which caved in. Fortunately, they were all in the veins, and none killed. They were rescued in about 24 hours, nearly dead from hunger and the foulness of the air.

For some weeks past a series of discourses has been in course of delivery at the Sunday evening services in St. John's Church, Upper Charlotte-St., 2ntzroy-square, the subject being the "Message of the Church." Sunday, June 22, the special topic for the day was the "Message to the Poor," and the sermon was preached from Luke 16, by Rev. C. Kingsley, the well-known author of "Afton Locke." In his discourse the reverend gentleman eloquently erforced the peculiar views which attract so much atins discourse the reverend gentleman eloquently enforced the peculiar views which attract so much attention to his published works. He dwell most
emphatically upon the wrongs and miscries of
the poorer classes, attributing their vices to their
poverty and isnorance, and those again to the
ministice they suffered at the hands of the rich,
while to the latter he assigned, by direct implication, the responsibility of all the social evils that
prevailed to so lamentable an extent. The discourse
was histened to with extreme surprise by a very crowd
ed congregation, who, nevertheless, intile expected
the unprecedented event that occurred at the close
of the service. After the preacher had concluded, the unprecedented event that occurred at the close of the service. After the preacher had concluded. Rev. Mr. Drew, the rector of the parish, who had occupied a pew beneath the pulpit, rose in his seaf and addressed the audience just as they were about to disperse. A most painful duty, he said, had devolved upon him in having to condemn the discourse just delivered, and which he had never anticipated hearing from a pulpit. Mr. Drew then, with some emotion, proceeded to administer a brief but stern rebuke to Mr. Kingsley, whose sermon he declared contained matter that was questionable in doctrine, pernicious in tendency, and untrue in fact. He regretted that exhortations of so dangerous a character should have been offered to the members of a Christian Church. This interposition caused much excitement among the congregation, and a large number remained round the doors of the church for some time after they were closed, exchanging comments upon the singular incident of the evening.

[Daily News.]

IRELAND.

A great deal of very pleasant excitement was prevailing at and about Galway on account of the expected arrival of the North America.

Very gloomy reperts are in circulation respecting the fearful decline of the Irish people, which will be made menifest by the forthcoming official returns of the Census Commissioners. It is stated on an authority which ought to be deemed competent, that these returns will show that the population of Ireland in the year 1850 is about the same as it stood in 1821, just 30 years back—a result scarcely credible, even making full allowance for the recent ravages of famine and pestilence, and the produgious tide of emigration which has been rolling on for the last four of five years.

or five years.

The Dublin correspondent of the Moranz Herald says, that "an abstract of the census returns of Ireland, showing the total number of its inhabitants on the 1st January last, is now in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant." According to the census of 1841, the population of the sister island was 8.175,238. According to the Irish correspondent, this return was imperfect, and under the mark, and he estimates that if the former rate of progress had continued uninterrupled to the present time, the population should now be 9,250,000, whereas, "it is averted on good authority that the recent census returns show a population of only 6,250,000 in Ireland."

FRANCE.

The Assembly on Saturday adopted by a large majority the ball for continuing for another year the law for the suppression of clubs. In the course of the discussion, M. Jules de Lasteyrie, who supported the ball, directed the attention of the Government to the proceedings of the Bonapartist club, the "Society of the 16th December," who were the sole getters up of petitions for the prodoneation of the powers of the President. M. Bac also accused the Downris of the President. M. Bac also accused the Covernment of partiality in passing over without notice the illegal proceedings of the Bonapartist clubs.

Petitions for the revision of the Constitution as well as for the repeal of the law limiting the suffrage of the law limiting the suffrage.

are abundant.
It is said that M. Thiers is about to proceed to Vienna, where he will meet the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Bourdeaux, and make another effort to ing about a fusion.

The Committee on the treaties of La Plata recon

mends the Assembly to adopt the bill proposed by the Government for the ratification of the Le Pre Ledru Rollin has been condemned by default to

wo years' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine for ablishing a pamphlet entitled " Le 24 Feorier," and mother entitled " Le 13 Juin."

A short crop of grain is expected in Trance.

SWITZERLAND.

We learn from Fribourg that the Court of Assizes of that place has delivered its verifiet in the case of the three brothers Carrard and their thirty-seven acthe three prothers Carrard and the party complices, who were tried as the principals in the late insurrection. The three Carrards have been declared guilty of the crime of high treason, without any extenuating circumstances. Six of the prisoners were found guilty of the same offense, but with extenuating circumstances, twelve were found guilty of siding and abetting in the crime, one was con-demned for exciting to revolt, and sixteen have been

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM.

Accounts from Mons state that Count de Bocarme is kept in close confinement; he is not even allowed to see a newspaper. He urgently desired to see the Countess previous to her quitting the prison, and wrote a letter to her to that effect. She, however, persisted in her refusal to see her miserable husband, and wrote him a short note in reply, informing him of her determination. She quitted Mons privately. The mother of the Count, Countess Ida de Bocarme, is at Mons, and has been there since the commencement of the proceedings against her son. She is liveness that the second counter of the proceedings against her son. She is liveness that several long is at stons, and has been there since the communica-ment of the proceedings against her son. She is liv-ing perfectly incognita. She has had several long interviews with the counsel of her son, who are en-gaged in drawing up a memorial which the Countess Ida intends taking to Brussels, for the purpose of suing for the royal clemency, and obtaining a re-vocation of the sentence of death.

The French at Rome.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Rome on June 14:

Ever since the unexpected revelation of Cardinal Antoneh's plans for ousting the French army from the dominions of his Holiness, a spirit of covert ill-feeling has been manifestly increasing between the Newschard Parisi rovernments, resulting in acts, on French and Papai governments, resulting in acts, on the part of General Gemeau, which cannot but painfully impress upon the minds of the ecclesiastic the helpless nature of their present condition. With a view to carrying out the instructions he has recently received from Paris, the general has signified to the Roman Minister of War, Prince Orsini, his intention Roman Minister of War, Prince Orsini, his intention of occupying several positions in the city which are at present in the possession of the Roman troops, such as the gendarmeric barracks at the Porta del Popolo, and the dragoon barracks, which are the Roman headquarters, at the Piazza della Pilotta. It is also affirmed that the general has applied for the whole of the extensive convent of Santi Apostoli, adjoining the Colonna Palace. applied for the whole of the extensive convent of Santi Apostoli, adjoining the Colonna Palace, the residence of the French ambassador, but unless the temforcements expected amount to several battalions besides the seventh of Chasseursapped, which, by-the-by, is a long while on its march here, it is difficult to imagine what use General General intends to make of such vast quarters. In the provinces the same demands are being made as in the capital. The fortress of Civita Castellana is now required to be given up to the sole occupation of the French troops, and will form their first strong position against the Austrians on the road to La Marca and the Legations. I hear also that the entire direction of the police has been hinted at as a subsequent measure of the French authorities, who know pretty well how to obtain what they really wish for, however ineffectual their endeavors to

ameliorate the political condition of the Roman, may have turned out. One instance of clashing be, tween the French and papal authorities has proceeded so far as to produce an open rupture, the Papal delegate of Civita Vecchia having abandoned his post in disgust, and returned to Rome to complain of the mode in which the French commandant carries things with a high hand in that town, encroaching on the authority of the Delegates, and thereby reducing the Government of his Holiness to a dead letter. Great offense has been given to the Papal Court by the audacity of Gen. Gemean, in requesting to have the Quirmal Palace vielded up to him, in addition to the barracks mentioned above, and I hear that Pio Nino has for the nonce put a decided negative on the demand, saying, that if the French wish to turn him out of his own apartiments, they may do so and welcome, but that he cannot consent to have all his Ministers and household officers, who dwell in the Quirmal, turned out to make room for the French etat-major. Then, again, the shooting of the two Roman soldiers, on Tuesday, has projoundly affronted the circle at the Vatican, not so much frem compassion to the sufferers as from indignation at the nonchalant mode in which the sentence was passed and put into execution.

The municipality of Rome has been under the douburnesse necessate of handing out five hundred thousand frames for lodging money, reparation of barracks, and new beds for the French soldlers, at the

thousand frames for lodging money, reparation of barracks, and new beds for the French soldiers, at the request of General Gemeau.

The State of Naples.

Our dates from this delightful Kingdomare to June
11. The whole population of Naples is in a state of
alarm owing to the innumerable arrests which are
again taking place in every class of society. Several
gentlemen have been seen marching through the
streets, handburfed and tied together by a cord, between files of soldiers. These are a new class of political victims connected or supposed to be connected
with the expansion from Naples of the Jesuits, others
are accused of having excited the lower orders to
shout. "Loag live the Constitution" while a third
group of offenders belong to the disasters of May,
1848.

I The American steamer Massission left, Naples or

(A) The American steamer Mississippi left Naples on the 5th, with Commodore Morgan, for the East. The United States Government has ordered this ves-sel to be placed at the disposition of the Sublime Parte, for carrying away Kossuth. The Commodore's orders are clear and decided. The ship is entirely dedicated to the will of the late Governor of Hun-cary.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 5.—The accounts which reach us from all parts of the country still continue to be unsatisfactory. The dearth of rain is greatly feit. Public prayers have been ordered to be read throughout the country, calling on Providence for the biessing of rain. Added to this the locusts are ravaging the country. The crops of the central provinces of Asia Minor have been completely destroyed, and it is apprehended that misery will exist in those parts. I have it from good authority that the loss of treasury in the collection of the taxes alone will amount to upward of £1,000,000. The progress toward improvement here is as good as can be expected. If slow, it is so much the more safe. A new move toward civilization is the founding of a scientific society, composed of forty elever and learned. Turks, for the noble purpose of encouraging literature and the fine arts. The programme has already been published, by which it appears that prizes will secretal for everal branches of science. been published, by which it appears that prizes will be granted for several branches of science.

RUSSIA.

An immense fire destroyed a great part of the city of Archangel on the 16th ult. One hundred and fifty houses were consumed in the best part of the town, with two churches and other buildings. The docks were saved as well as the warehouses.

THE COAST OF AFRICA.

We extract from the private letter of an intelligent officer the following interesting remarks on the Coast of Africa service. It is dated April 1, 1851 - 1 think for the present the slave trade is suppressed, but a number of slaves are assembled at Lagos. Agway and Whydah, and as the boating season is over here, and thick weather coming on, no doubt but they will again commence. Some of the slave merchants would gladly give up the trade, but they are so circumstanced with the King of Dahomey that it is impossible. For instance, his Highness sends an order to a merchant for 100 pipes of rum, 1,000 muskets, powder, &c., in lieu of paying in money or produce, he marches down a string of slaves, which the merchant must receive in payment, or take nomuskets, powder, &c. in heu of paying in money or produce, he marches down a string of slaves, which the merchant must receive in payment, or take nothing. With the King of Dahemey at present rests the principal part, if not the whole, of the slave trade carried on from Cape St. Paul to Porto Novo. Lagos is an independent kingdom. The lawful King is at present in Fernando Po without a sixpence, his throne being usurped by his nephew, who is a great scoundrel. The ex-King promises to abolish Slavery forever in dominions, and permit the British to build a fort at Lagos, if they will restore him to his kingdom. A singular fact has just occurred under my own eyes, which shows the temper of the present King of Lagos, who is doubtless, ruled by the slave merchants. A vessel arrived in the roads from Bahia, will a great number of liberated slaves on board, but they are not permitted to land at that place, they will, in all probability, be competled to come up to Badagry. If we can get the King of Dahomey to give up slaving (which I scarce think possible under present circumstances, as I forefold to you the failure of Mr. Forbes's mission), and erect a fort at Lagos, we shall suppress the traffic entirely in the whole of the Bight of Benin. The fort at Lagos could be held the same as Whydah, and nothing could be easier taken than the present town, and the ex-King restored. Palm oil is very plentiful this year along the coast, the price is about Is. Si, per gallen. Ivory is plentiful at some places, but the price keeps up.—ew Sardinian vessels come here now, as there is no trade for them. Their flag has been a good cloak for the slave trade for many years, as they keep their national flag flying until the slaves are actually on board, so that they are never taken empty, when full their colors are thrown overboard, or a Brazilian substituted." (United Service Gazette. empty: when full their colors are thrown overboard or a Brazilian substituted." (United Service Gazette

EUROPEAN MARKETS

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 21. The cales to-day amount to 5 000 bales. An a steady mar-cet and a good supply of cotton. There was no change to notice in prices, but the market was rather tame. The cales include 1,500 American for expert, and 500 on specu-

June 23—The sales on Saturday were 6,900 bags of which 2,606 were taken for export and on speculation. To-day's sales are 5,900 bags, 1,000 being taken for export. The market is heavy, but prices are kept in tolerable steadiness at Friday's rates. The arrival since Friday is one vessel

from New-Orleans.

JUNE 24—We can make no decline in the quotations this week; but as Cotton has been more freely offered since Monday, and some irregularity in prices has been shown to-day, buyers can get on at rather less rates than those of Friday last. The total sales since Thursday are 20,000 bules, of which exporters have taken 4,000. The sales consist of the following descriptions: 15,400 American, 44 a74d; 1,010 Pernams, 64da74d; 1,00 Baha, 64d; 330 Maranham, 34da74d; 2,200 Surats, 54da34d. The total imports since Friday are: 439 American, 233 Ezyptian, 153 other sorts.

Liverpool Corn Market Tuespay, June 21. Liverpool Corn Market...TUESDAY, June 21.
The trade here remained extremely firm up to this date, and, in the course of yesterday, considerable sales of foreign. Wheat and Flour were effected at full prices, and at our market this incruning the transactions in these articles were moderately fair in amount, with little or no variation from the advanced rates of Friday. Barley was the torn lower in value. Malt moved rather freely, at an improvement of 1s 2 quarter. Beans hardly sustained former prices. In Peas no variation was apparent. Oats and Oatmeal realizing a further advance to-day, we note the former 20 24 35 bt, and the latter is 64 2 load higher than on this day se'nnight. Indian Corn supported the currency of Tuesday last. Wheat, 270 bs.—Canadian, 1ed mixed, 5s ilda@cs 2d, white, 6s 3da66 5d. United States, red. 5s ilda@cs 2d, white, 6s 3da66 5d. United States, red. 5s ilda@cs 2d, white, 6s 3da66 5d. United States, red. 5s ilda@cs 2d. Flour, Canadian, 2 l56 b, 228 23 3. U. S. Western Canal 228 228 9d. Ohio, 238 238 5d. Indian Corn. 2 480 bs.—American White 328 232s, yellow, 398 241s. Meal, 2 l56 bs. 15 24 5 5d.

London Corn Market JUNE EL

London Corn Market.....JUNE 23.

The supply of Wheat to this morning's market was small from Kent and good from Esser; the former was sold on the terms of this day se hinght, but on some of the picked samples of the latter is per qr advance was obtained. Foreign Wheat was held for an improvement of is per qr, but the sale was not large, nor was there apparently much done in Baltie f.o. b., but red was inquired for; in floating cargoes from Southern Europe considerable business transpired on Saturday at an advance of is per qr upon previous rates, reported to be on French account: the inquiry at the advance continued good this morning. The value of Bartley, Beans and Peas is unaltered. The Oat trade is heavy, and must be written is per qr lower. The advance of is to so betained on foreign Flour list week is established, but a further improvement being insisted upon, in consequence of the rise of 8 frances in Paris, restricts sales.

London Money Market ... Monday, June 23.

Paris ... MONDAY EVENING, June 23. The commercial accounts for the week are more favorable. (The Paris manufacturers have received several foreign orders. In the manufacturing districts there is also a tendency to improvement. Wheat has risen in mearly all the provincial markets. In Paris, the stock of Flour has decreased (Löö metrical quintles, leaving 78,760 on hand. Prices 8f. per 314 lbs. higher. No political news. Bourse remarkably firm, and prices higher. Fives opened at 93, closed at 93 15. Threes closed at 53 25.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. By Electric Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning
FRANCE-Peris Bourse, June 24. - Fives, 93 25-Threes, 55 35.

Gold is 0 16 per cent, dearer in Paris than in London—and 0 35 per cent, dearer in London than in

Hamburgh.

The exchange between England and America is nominally HT per cent. in favor of England—leaving a considerable profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

ODESSA AND GALATZ.—Letters state that large purchases of Wheat and Indian Corn. particularly the latter, have recently been made by Greek houses, in anticipation of the wants of this country, which are no longer likely to be supplied by France. Freights were is, per quarter higher, and although there had been no advance in the price of grain, the demand had caused much firmness. There had lately been abundant rains, which, although too late for the hay harvest and the Winter corn, would greatly benefit

all the Spring corn, and render a good yield almost

Russia —A further supply of gold from Russia is expected this week, upward of £100,000 is known to expected this week, up to be on the way.

STEAN COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—The
STEAN COMMUNICATION WAS referred the considera-

STEAN COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—The Commissioners to whom was referred the consideration of the claims of Ireland to have one of her western ports as the point of departure for trans-Atlantic steamers, have made an elaborate report. The gain of time would not be considerable, and the frequent transfer of passengers and goods between England and Scotland and a port of the west coast of Ireland, would prevent any large amount of traffic between those countries and North America being conducted by the new route. The committee find no reason to conclude that local and particular advantages resulting from the proposed measure would be so great, or the saving of time so important as to counterbalance the large additional expense which would be entailed upon the Imperial revenue, and the evils and inconvenience which would be inflicted on the great body of the mercantile and traveling portion of the community, by retile and traveling portion of the community, by re-moving the packets from where they were originally established, as being the focus of the commercial transactions of the United Kingdom with the North

American continent.

Great Exhibition.—Receipts vesterday, £3,186 12s.
number of visitors, 68,394.

Bath Election.—Scobbell (Liberal), 1,103. Suscliffe,
1,043—majority for Scobbell, 60.

POSTSCRIPT....Liverpool., June 25.
We learn by electric telegraph that the steamer
Helen McGregor arrived at Huil last evening from
St. Petersburg. She brings the melanchely intelligence of a terrible cenflagration in Archangel on the
10th June, by which, we regret to say, 150 houses,
two churches and the sugar refining establishment of
Brandt were completely demolished.
The American frigate St. Lawrence arrived at Lisbon on the 15th inst. POSTSCRIPT ... Laverpool, June 25

MEXICO.

The Extra Session of Congress-Financial Plans and Propositions-The Police-Robberies in the City-Indian Depredations, &c. Special Correspondence of The Tribune

Mexico, Saturday, June ? Mesors, Greeley & McElrath:

I mentioned in mine of 26th ultimo, that it was probable there would not be an extra session of Congress, although it had been proposed in the Council of Government. Nevertheless they were notified to meet on the 1st inst. This, to the disappointment of every one was verified, and Congress was duly opened on that day, there being for the first time several years a quorum present on the day ap

Gen. Arista appeared, of course, and made a short speech on the occasion, complimenting them on their punctuality, expressing at the same time his regret for having to interrupt their repose after their arduous labors.

It is not perfectly clear whether the Government ntends to reduce the present imports or add to them. I presume, however, they mean the latter.

The business of the session is as follows: 1. To provide resources for the Government. 2. To recognize the offices of Government. 3. To consent to the Government employing the local militia in certain cases. 4. To decide upon the addition to the 14th article of the act of reform, and 5th. The matters relating to the jury of both Chambers.

Sr. Lacunza is named President of the Senate, and Tirso Vejo and Larrainzar, Secretaries. In the Chamber, Alcorta was named President, and Score taries, M. de la Concha, and Sr. Aguirre. For want of a quorum on the 2d inst, the Minister

of Finance introduced into the Senate the following initiatives for the purpose of providing means for the initiatives for the purpose of providing means for the Government, the

1st is to appropriate for the use of the Government the amount of the indemnity destined to the interior creditors. (It is confidently asserted by many that the whole of the said money has already been spent.)

2d. To establish a consumption duty to be paid at once for the whole Republic.

3d. To impose a direct tax on cotton goods manufactured in the country; and

4th. To increase the amount of circulation and export duty on coin.

4th. To increase the amount of circulation and export duty on coin.

All these propositions were referred to the appropriate Committee, which has not yet reported.

The press, generally, express a decided opinion that these initiatives are entirely inadequate, and if carried into complete effect will produce a most quite moderate, yet insists on the concession of extraordinary faculties.

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate by Sr. Tornel, and carried, to the effect that all the proceedings of that body in respect to the conferring of extraordinary faculties should be published. It will be remembered that the majority of the Senate resisted to the last the concession, and wish all to know it. This resolution shows, if anything can, that they will not grant these extraordinary faculties.

An order has been issued, that if any of the em ployes of Government speak publicly against the authorities, they shall be discharged from office. The first who suffered the penalty imposed by this order was José Ignacio, one of the writers of the

Universal, the Opposition paper
The police have been increased in numbers, and in oftion to their usual weapon, they are armed with tols . in consequence of which latter, many unpestols, in consequence of which latter, many unfortunate occurrences have taken place. A few days
ago a mule took fright in the streets and run away.
A peor man seeing the infuriated animal coming to
word the point where he stood, respectfully said to
the policeman who was near that he would catch the

ward the point where he stood, respectfully said to the policeman who was near that he would catch the mule with his lasso of he the latter) would give him a dollar. Upon this the policeman, in the language of the Sigle, began to beat the poor fellow, and becoming cursaged because he eried to the bystanders fearing the policeman, would kill him, drew his pistol and fired at the man, not killing him, for a wonder, but wounding him severely. A representation has been made to the President by the Corporation for the purpose of inducing him to take the pistols from such imprudent hands. He only replied he wanted to make the police respectable, but would reflect upon the matter.

On the 1st inst., one of those robberies, so peculiar to Mexico, took place in the heart of the city. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening a party of robbers entered a house, and, after binding the immates, carried off all they possibly could. This plunder did not consist of small parcels which they could conceal about their persons, but they took away several large trunks filled with clothes, jewels, &c. There were, as usual, guards stationed on every four corners of the streets armed with pistols and a sword, but they did not know what was taking place near them, but when all was over a terrible energy was displayed on their part, so much so that it was dangerous to pass along that way for fear of being shot or arrested.

When the salute was fired on the opening of the Congress two soldiers were accidentally killed by

when the salute was fired on the opening of the Congress two coldiers were accidentally killed by being too near the muzzle of the guns.

The rainy season is just setting in. The city is perfectly healthy, the peopla are quiet, and notwithstanding business is dull, as far as this city is concerned a decided improvement is perceptible. Excepting the Police and the priests, two great evils here, there may not be, perhaps, much to complain about.

about.

"El Parral," according to last accounts, was surrounded by the Indians. While they are permitted to plunder and murder, ad libitum, the poor rancheron in that vicinity, the authorities of the town are busily engaged in the infliction of corporeal punishment (according to the new law of the State of Chihuahua) on those persons convicted of petty larceny.

Ex-President Herrera was named by the Government President of the Montepio, but this was not approved of by the Council of the Institution. I understand, however, his appointment will be insisted on.

Mr. Leroy, bearer of dispatches from the United Mr. Leroy, bester of dispatches from the Cancer
States, arrived here on the 28th ultimo. He left the
Tehnantepec treaty at the house of M. Hargous, a
merchant of this city, and corried the rest of the dotoments to the house of the Secretary of Legation.
Yours, respectfully,
Eo.
P. S.—The Committees of Finance reported in fa-

vor of establishing the consumption duty, to be par once for all the Republic, and not as now when eac State into which goods are introduced collects it. THE COSDEN MURDERS .- The Annapolis

Republican says that Stephen Shaw, who turned States evidence in the Cosden Murder Trials, has been discharged; that Roberts, the clockmaker, against whom there was no proof has also been discharged; and that Thomas Drummond, who was pressed by both Taylor and Shelton to join them, but refused and became an important witness for the State, has gone to Pennsylvania. The Telegraph informs us of the ar-

rival of our associate, Mr. Dawson, this foreioon, with the steamer Africa. Mr. Dawson left Boston on the 36th of April. He has, therefore, crossed the Atlantic twice, and traveled through England, Belgium, Prussia, Germany, France, Scotland and Irejand, in sixty-three days! Grass don't grow under such men's feet.

(Albany Journal, on the Albany Journal of the Albany of the A FIRE IN MADISON-A fire occurred on

Thursday afternoon last in a dwelling house belonging to Wm. Gibbons, Esq., immediately adjoining the Railroad in Madison, N. J., and occupied by a family in Mr. G's employ, it was entirely burned down, and without any insurance. The value was about \$1.000. Оню.-The Whig State Convention, which met at Columbus, made the following nominations: Governor, Samuel F. Vinton, Lieutenant Governor, Gen. E. R. Eckley. Secretary of State, Earl Bill: Auditor of State, John Woods: Treasury of State, A. A. Bliss, Attorney General, Heary Stanberry. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 5.

Celebration of the Fourth-Governor's Remo-vals-New-York Thief-Major Jerome-Libe-

ria Emigrants, &c. Correspondence of the Tribune.

The "Fourth" passed off in the city in the most quiet and peaceable manner known for many years. Not a single riot, or spree of any consequence occurred within the city limits. Forty or fifty thousand persons, including children, must have left the city in excursions by railroad and steamboat, pic-mes and Sabbath school celebrations, including some five thousand who joined in the Reform Jub lee at Frisby's Woods. At this latter place a spree occurred temporily, caused by the hungry outsiders making a rush for the dinner table and seizing on making a rush for the dinner table and seizing on the ethbles, with which they bedaubed one another in real democratic fashion. After throwing bread at each others heads for sometime they were quieted. Bad whiskey was at the bottom of it, and the Locos deserve censure for furnishing so bad a quality of so necessary an article on the occasion. It was a real Robeytte affair.

The removals made by Governor Lowe of the Old Hunkers of the Loco-Foco party, and appointment of the "Young Democracie," with few exceptions, to fill their places, has caused, as I have previously stated, a grand row. So bitter is the feeling in the South-western part of the city, that His Excellency could not receive now one-haif of the vote of his

could not receive now one-half of the vote of his party there, and this feeling will show itself this Fall.

Fall.

John Moffit, a good-looking young thief from New-York, has been convicted in our Criminal Court of an assault with intent to kill, and robbing a woman of \$200, at her tavern on the point, and seateneed to the State Prison for six years.

Mayer Jerome has seriously offended a number of his friends by vetoing a bill giving Judge Nisbet of the City Court some \$4,500 for extra services, the veto

city Court some \$1.500 for extra services, the veto-heing on the ground that the Judge heavily fined two-city Watchman, when the Mayorthought should have been acquitted. The Watchmen deserved, in the opin-ion of all who heard their trials, twice the severity of the sentence imposed on them. It is a kind of re-talisatory act on the part of the Mayor, which does him to credit.

him no credit.

The Liberia packet on her next voyage, on the 15th proximo, will take out the largest number of emigrants ever sent from Baltimore. The applications for passage exceeded 290, and in order to accommodate them no bulky freight will be taken. About 100 date trein Maryland, 12 from Peansylvania, 25 from Eastern and the remainder from Western Virginia. They are also a better class of emigrants, hearly all of them being possessed of considerable property, which they have turned into goods and cash.

which they have turned into goods and cash.

The cebtors (some twelve in number) confined in jail, were all discharged on yesterday moranig, by Judge Le Grand, under the provisions of the New Constitution. That blot upon the State is now, therefore, forever wiped out.

George W Burke was fatally injured at the meat packing establishment of Messrs. Wm. F. Pentz & Bros. on the York road, by a hogshead of 2,000 lbs of bacen falling from the second story of the building (which had given way) upon him. A number of his ribs were crushed in, one thigh broken, and beside, he was internally injured. One or two others were badly injured.

he was increased badly injured.

An old lady named Hill, sixty years of age, residing in Loyd, near Lombard-st, was so dreadfully burned this morning, by her clothes taking fire, that she is not expected to live.

Damel Stansbury, was knocked down in Carolinest, by a slung shot, last night, and seriously injured. His assailant is not known.

Constantinople Kossuth's Release Great Correspondence of the Boston Traveller CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24, 1851.

It is now understood here that Kossuth

It is now understood here that Kossuth and his fellow exiles have received a positive promise from the Turkish government that, come what will, they shall be at liberty on the first of September next. I asked one of Kossuth's compatriots the other day whether he thought K, would go to America. "Yes," said he, "when he has no hope of any thing better." That is, when he is satisfied that there is no hope of the deliverance of his country, he will accept the offer so generously made to him by the American government, and spend the rest of hisdays in that land which has become so great an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

The subject which most occupies public attention in this city at present is the scarcity of water. The present distress is very great, and the prospects for the long Summer, upon which we have scarcely yet entered, are saidly omnous. We have no Croton River or Cochituate Lake ito pour their refreshing and unfailing streams through this metropolis.—Aqueducts there are, it is true, constructed hundreds of years before Turkish feet ever trod upon this soil, and they still answer a most useful purpose in ordinary seasons, though, even under the most favorable circumstances, they never half supply the wants of the capital. The water is brought from the vicinity of the little village of Belgrade, about fourteen miles distant. The face of the country around that village is uneven and broken by deep ravines, and covered with forests. Massive dams of stone have been thrown across several of these ravines, so as to collect the water when the rains tall, and thus extensive reservoirs are formed to supply the aqueducts. It is a well observed fact, I believe, that in and around Belgrade rains are ordinarily much more frequent and abundant than anywhere else in this section of the country, and it is Thereve, that in and around Beigrade rains are of-dimarily much more frequent and abundant than any-where else in this section of the country, and it is still a debated question among philosophers, whether the forests there (which are found no where else in this quarter,) are the cause of the rains, or the rains the cause of the forests. The general elevation of the land does not vary much from the general level of the country back of the Bosphorus, and there are no mountains near.

To secure a full supply of water, a large propor-tion of houses, especially in the quarter of Pera, are sonry and lined with water cement. You wan see from these statements how directly dependent we are 8,000 the rains of heaven for this necessary article. Our rainy season is during the Winter months. We have occasional rains through the month of May, but from June to near the end of September our sky

We have occasional rains through the monitor any, but from June to near the end of September our sky is almost uniformly clear.

Now, during the past winter very little rain has fallen. Our cisterns are empty, and the great reservoirs of Belgrade are likely soon to be dry. Already are poor people beginning to suffer great distress, and the prospect is that before summer is ended, if some unseasonable rains do not come, (which will then be quite in season.) the rich will suffer as well as the poor, for money cannot purchase that which is not. Even now many families are paying large sums daily for the water they use. Water carriers are traversing the streets continually, with their horses loaded with small casks of water, brought from some distance in the country. Their cry of Sakur's Sakur's (water carrier' water carrier's) is heard from morning to night, and to my ears, it has become a most dismal sound. If God does not send us relief, no one can predict what miseries will come upon this great and thickly populated capital.

The Eastern world is now thronged with American travelers. Visting England and Western Europe from America has become such an every day the result of the property of the form.

great and thickly populated capital.

The Eastern world is now thronged with American travelers. Visiting England and Western Europe from America has become such an every day thing that it gives a man no notoriety at all, to return to his native land and say that he has seen London, Paris, and Berlin. He must also visit Egypt, the Holy Lond, Athens and Constantinople, and such is already the number of American travelers in these parts, that ere long, Nineveh, Teheran, and Timbuetoo must be explored by those who are ambitious of renown as fourists.

Last week we had a party of twenty or more American travelers here, four of whom were clergymen; and parties of six, eight and ten have been quite common of late. We have had specimens of all, or nearly all, the different professions, and of almost every variety of humanity found in the fatherland. We have had men of eminence at the bar, and in the pulpit, as well as in the medical profession. We have had merchants and mechanics, literary men, naval officers, and heroes in the Mexican war. I wish I could say that all were an honor to the country that gave them burth. The exceptions to this, however, I hope are few. How many of them will write a book, I do not know, but it will not be strange if our American literature shall be enriched before long with a variety of travels in Turkey, Palestine and Egypt. I can predict, beforehand, that in general they will draw far more largely from Murray for their materials than from their own personal knowledge and observation.

Secretary Corwin .- The Dayton Gats numor is characteristic:
To a friend of ours who saw him the other day at

Its humor is characteristic:

To a friend of ours who saw him the other day at Lebanon, he gave a most amusing, and we doubt not, Lebanon, he gave a most amusing, and we doubt not, truthful account of the condition of things in the truthful account of the condition of things in the Treasury Department, when he entered upon the Treasury Department, then he estimates, were duties of Secretary. The Crerks, he estimates, were suck, on an average, about half the time—but it struck him as somewhat remarkable that, much as they him as somewhat remarkable that, much as they him as somewhat remarkable that, much as they here sick, none of them died. The fact was appawere sick, none of them deed. The fact was appawere the public, and the inference was irresistible, that something must be done for them. Accordingly, the secretary turned physician, and began to prescribe for the invalids. He issued an order that all Clerks who were absent from their desks a certain number of days, say two, on account of sickness, should submit to a proportionate deduction from their respective salaries; and that all who were absent longer, say one week, would be required either to die or resign!

The prescription worked like a charm, and in a short time there was not a sick clerk in the whole Department. A healthier set of men than they are now, Mr. Corwin declares cannot be found anywhere.

Horace Bonney, a notorious counter

feiter, has been arrested in Augusta, Me., and held for trial in the sum of \$3,500, on a charge of having in his possession, with the intent to pass, a counterfeit \$5 bill on the Champlain Bank, N. Y.